NEWPORT MERCURY.

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Book-Binding.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

HAVE re-commenced the BOOK-BINDING business, and are prepared to execute Book-Binding of every description, in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ They wish to purchase a quantity of Sheep-Skins, suitable for Book-binding.

August 14, 1813.

Writing-Paper.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received and for Sale,

TWO HUNDRED Reams Burbank's Foolscap, Pot, and Letter PAPER, which will be sold by the single Ream, at the Manufactory prices.

Newport, August 7.

Medical Society.

THE Annual Meeting of the *Rhode-Island Medical Society* will be holden on Wednesday, the 25th inst. at X o'clock A. M. in the Senate Chamber of the State-House, in Newport.—A Discourse will be delivered by Dr. Henry E. Turner, of East Greenwich. A Meeting of the Censors of the Northern District, for the examination of Candidates, will be holden on Monday, the 23d inst. in the Senate Chamber of the State-House in Providence.

Per order of A. Throop, *President,*

JOHN MACKIE, *Rec. Sec'ry.*

Providence, August 6.

Upland Cotton.

42 Bales Upland COTTON, of a superior quality.

700 Barrels Superfine FLOUR.

1000 Bushels Lisbon SALT.

For sale, by

RHODES & CAHOONE.

Newport, August 13.

Sugar & Flour.

100 Barrels superior Muscovado SUGAR.

50 do. Superfine FLOUR.

25 do. Rye Do.

For sale, by

J. H. WHEELWRIGHT, and SAMUEL LOPEZ.

Newport, August 13.

Shingles.

500,000 Vermont SHINGLES, now landing on the Long-Wharf, for sale cheap, by

JOHN J. ALLAN.

Newport, August 13.

TO LET,

A convenient HOUSE, in good repair, in one of the pleasantest situations in Newport.—Rooms furnished if wanted.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, August 12.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS taken from on board the Packet *Maria*, Capt. Gardner, on Monday last, a Silver WATCH, capped, and marked "*Prior, London,*" on the cap, and on the face—with a hair chain, two silver rings, and a small gold key.—Whoever will return the watch to the owner shall receive Ten Dollars reward, and no questions asked.

JOHN F. LINCOLN.

Newport, August 17.

FOR SALE,

And immediate possession given,

A FARM in Cumberland, county of Providence, three miles from Pawtucket, consisting of 120 Acres of land, 30 of which is wood-land; said farm is well watered.—There is on the farm a Dwelling-House, large barn, corn and chaise house, work shop, cider press and mill.—There is a stream of water running through said Farm sufficient for a small factory.—Any person wishing a good bargain, may know the terms by applying to

STEPHEN LOW.

Warwick, June 29.

John M. Mansfield,

No. 141, *Thames-Street.*

HAS just received a new assortment and a great variety of SHOES, among which are Roman sandals and Grecian slippers, laced, plain, and trimmed do. of every fashionable kind and colour; men's fine shoes and pumps; women's, misses and children's morocco and leather shoes, of almost every description; men's low priced lined and bound shoes and pumps, wholesale and retail on the most reasonable terms; also, a good assortment of trunks, morocco and binding skins, boot soals, webbing and cord; Italian paste blacking, invented by an Italian chemist in Rome; this incomparable blacking is beautiful in its appearance, and softening and useful to the leather; one canister of this blacking will last as long again as any other of the same price, and is used with one fourth part of the labour.—*Also for sale,* 25 kegs of Negro-head Tobacco.

Newport, July 31.

SALT.

THREE Thousand Bushels Lisbon SALT, for sale by

C. COOK,
C. GYLES.

Newport, July 30.

File Manufactory.

THE Subscribers have lately established a File Manufactory, in Union Village, Washington County, New-York, under the firm of William T. James & Co.—Holding a patent right from the U. S. they manufacture Files, cut by water machinery, of various descriptions, equal if not superior in correctness to any imported, and none inferior in temper.—They calculate shortly to have a quantity to dispose of at their Factory, mostly of saw-mill and hand-saw Files, which they presume to warrant equal to any imported.—They likewise offer for sale, rights to use their patent, to companies or individuals also for states or counties.—Those who wish to purchase, are recommended to come and inspect the machinery, and be witness of its performance, which far exceeds any thing of the kind ever invented. One person may with ease attend 4 chissels, which with close attention, will cut 14 dozen large files per day.

WILLIAM T. JAMES, & Co.

Union Village, (N. Y.) July 12.

Gunpowder Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having become interested in the manufacturing of Gunpowder, at Westfield, (Mass.) in connexion with Mr. *Charles Douglass,* informs his friends and the public, that he shall in future be enabled to supply them with Gunpowder, of a superior quality, and on very reasonable terms, at his store, No. 54, State-Street, Boston, where he has also on hand, English Tower proof and Dupont & Co's best Gunpowder; refined and crude Nitre; cannon balls and grape shot; Cannon of various sizes; musket and pistol balls; patent shot; brimstone; bar and pig lead, with every article for the armament of Ships of war, and Military Companies.

ELIJAH WITHINGTON.

☞ Cannon, musket and pistol Cartridges; Gunpowder, Shot, Balls, Flints, &c. by Retail, as above, by

A. WELLER.

Boston, July 20.

TAKEN UP ADRIFT,

ON the 28th inst. by Gun-Boat, No. 51, Two large BOATS, one with "*George Washington*" on her stern, and on the other "*Edward.*"—The owners may receive them by calling on board No. 51, and paying for this Advertisement at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, July 30.

TO LET,

A LARGE and convenient Dwelling-House, pleasantly situated in Wickford, with 10 Acres of Land, barn, shed, and a good well of water.—For further particulars, apply to D. F. Updike, in Wickford, or to

OLIVER SPINK.

North-Kingstown, May 5.

Newport,

SATURDAY, August 21, 1813.

LATE FROM ENGLAND & SPAIN.

On Sunday last arrived here the Ship Leda, Capt. Hillard, 36 days from Lisbon.—By this arrival, the Editors of the Mercury have been favoured with London papers to June 22d, and Lisbon papers to July 8th.

The London papers contain little that is interesting.—The accounts from France, are not so late as our arrivals direct.—There was a *report* of a misunderstanding between France and Austria, and of an expected sudden rupture of the armistice, but it was considered by many in England, a stock-jobbing fabrication.

A London paper, the "Times", of the 21st June, says, "We hear that a British Minister is to be sent to represent this country at the approaching continental Congress, and that that Minister is to be Lord Cathcart."

Lords Grey and Darnley, have complained in the British Parliament that Ministers had neglected their duty in not providing an adequate naval force on the Canadian Lakes—and have given notice that they intend to make this "culpable neglect," the ground of further proceeding. The capture of York appears to have called attention to this subject.

Lord Castlereagh, at the latest date, avowed his unshaken confidence in the frankness and fidelity of Bernadotte.

Our Lisbon papers furnish Lord Wellington's account of the defeat and rout of Joseph Bonaparte's Grand Army.—The victory is one of the most complete ever achieved; and is a new assurance, that Napoleon must abandon those views of Universal Empire, which military ambition had created, and wonderful success had rendered confident.

From the Lisbon papers the following interesting particulars are translated:—

FRENCH DEFEAT IN SPAIN.

OFFICIAL ARTICLES.

Lisbon, July 2.—The Secretary of War has received by express the following despatches from His Excellency the Duke of Cuidad Rodrigo (Wellington.)

Excellent Sir, No. 1.

The enemy in the night of the 19th inst. took a position in front of Vittoria. His left was sustained by the heights which rest on the village of Arganson, and extended from thence to the valley of Zadorra, in advance of Arinez:—He also occupied with the right of his centre the heights which overlook the above valley. The right of his army was posted near Vittoria—his object being to command all the passages of the Zadorra. On the left of his rear guard there was a reserve in Gomecha.

The nature of the country which the army had passed on its arrival on the Ebro had necessarily scattered our columns; and it was not until the 20th, that they were united—the left being advanced on Murguia; and the whole in a situation to act as circumstances should render necessary. I employed the 20th in reconnoitring the enemy's positions, preparatory to an attack the next morning, should he remain in them. In consequence, therefore, of the dispositions made, I attacked the enemy yesterday, and I have much satisfaction in being able to inform your Excellency, that the allied army under my command has gained a complete victory—having driven the enemy from all his positions,—taken from him pieces of artillery, and ammunition waggons—all his baggage, provisions, cattle, military chest, &c. and a considerable number of prisoners.

The operations of the day began by Sir Rowland Hill's taking possession of the heights of the village on which the left of the enemy was supported. To secure which he detached one brigade of General Morillo's division, to maintain the communication between his main body, (which occupied the main road from Mirorda to Vittoria) and the troops detached to the above heights. The enemy was not slow to discover the importance of these heights, and sent forward such reinforcements of his troops, as made it necessary for Gen. Hill to detach immediately to that point the 71st regiment, a battalion of light infantry, and successively other troops, under the orders of Col. Cadogan. The allies not only maintained these important heights, and repulsed all the efforts which the enemy made to regain them; but preserved possession of them during the whole of our operations.

The action was sustained with great obstinacy, and our loss has been considerable. Gen. Morillo was wounded; but did not leave the field; and the Hon. Lieut. Colonel Cadogan was killed. [*Here Lord W. pronounces a very warm eulogium on the deceased.*]

Under the protection of the above heights, Sir Rowland Hill successively passed the Zadorra to the village, following the defile formed by the river, and attacked and took Subijana, de Alava, in front of the enemy's line; and notwithstanding repeated efforts to retake it, the enemy was continually repulsed.

The fourth and light divisions, notwithstanding the obstacles which the nature of the ground presented to a communication between the different corps, passed the Zadorra immediately after Sir Rowland Hill had taken possession of Subijana. The 7th division under Lord Dalhousie succeeded, and was followed by the third division under Lt. Gen. Picton. They passed at three several bridges.

These four divisions which formed the centre of the army, were destined to attack the heights occupied by the right of the centre of the enemy, while Sir Rowland Hill was to advance from Subijana, and attack his left. The enemy who had weakened this line by the reinforcements he had detached to hold the heights, abandoned the positions in good order, when he had seen the dispositions which we had made in the valley to attack them, and retired towards Vittoria. Our troops followed, in admirable order, notwithstanding the difficulties which the nature of the ground presented.

Lieut. Gen. Graham, who commanded the left of the army, composed of the first and third divisions—the brigades of infantry under Generals Pack and Bradford, and Gen's. Rock and Anson's brigades of cavalry, marched on the 20th to Murguia, following the great road from Bilboa to Vittoria. Some of his corps had been detached; but they were recalled, and on the morning of the 21st were so near the field of battle, as to be able to sustain the Lieut. Gen. if necessary.

The enemy had a division of infantry and some cavalry on the great road to Bilboa, the left supported by some strong heights which covered Great Gomarra. While Gomarra and Avechuco were occupied in considerable force, with a bridge-head to defend the passages over the Zadorra, and other places. Gen. Pack, with a Portuguese, and Col. Longa with a Spanish brigade, sustained by General Anson's brigade, and the 5th division of infantry, were ordered to surround and take these heights. General Graham makes a favourable report of the admirable execution of these orders. Col. Longa, who commanded the left, took Little Gomarra.

Immediately on the capture of these heights, Great Gomarra was assaulted and taken by Gen. Robinson's brigade of the 5th division, who advanced in columns of battalions, without firing a shot, under a terrible fire of cannon and musketry. The enemy experienced great loss, and we took 3 pieces of artillery.

The Lieutenant General then proceeded to attack Avechuco, which he carried, and took at the bridge three pieces of artillery and a howitzer.

During these operations on Avechuco the enemy passed large reinforcements to repossess himself of Great Gomarra, but they were gallantly repulsed by the 5th division, under the command of the Marshal de Camp Osibald. The enemy were then obliged to retire from Vittoria. In consequence the whole army was put in pursuit, which continued until the evening.

The movement of the troops under Gen. Graham, and the acquisition of Gomarra and Avechuco, prevented the enemy from retreating on the great road to France. Thus circumstanced he was obliged to retake the road to Pampeluna, but he found it impossible to defend any place a sufficient time to enable him to send off either his baggage or cannon. In consequence all his artillery, which had not been taken by our troops in the attacks on his various positions, with all his ammunition, baggage and effects, fell into our hands at Vittoria. I have reason to believe that the enemy had only one cannon and a howitzer left.

The enemy's army was commanded by King Joseph, and composed of the whole of the armies of the South and Centre, of four divisions of infantry and all the cavalry of the army of Portugal, and of some of the troops of the army of the North. General Foix's division of the army of Portugal is near Bilboa. General Clausel, who commands the army of the North is near Logrono, with two divisions of the army of Portugal, and the North.

[*** *Lord Wellington here states with much particularity the merits of the officers commanding corps, the spirit and discipline of the troops, and the conduct of the corps which distinguished themselves.*]

The troops marched in echelons of regiments, in two lines, and some times in three; and the Portuguese troops marched to the attack with a firmness and courage which could not be surpassed.

The nature of the ground would not permit the cavalry to be generally engaged: But they were continually in situations ready to sustain the infantry if necessary, and manifested extraordinary activity in pursuit of the enemy in his flight from Vittoria.

These details of this battle will be delivered by Capt Crokemoury, whom I beg to recommend to your Excellency's protection. He will have the honor to exhibit the banner of a French battallion, and the *truncheon* of Gen. Jordan, taken by the 87th British regiment. God guard your Excellency many years.

WELLINGTON,

Duke of Cuidad Rodrigo.

Salvatierra, June 22 1813.

P. S.—I enclose to your Excellency a report of the wounded and killed. General Merrillo was wounded.

To his Excellency St. D. Juan O'Donoju.

RETURN

Of the artillery, carriages and ammunition, taken from the enemy in the action of the 21st July, 1813.

Brass Artillery—Twelve pounders 28, Eight pounders 42, Four do 53. Total brass cannon 123.

Howitzers—Of 8 inches 3, of 6 inches 20 of 4 and of 5 inches 3 mortars of 6 inches 2. Total 28. Total of brass artillery 151.

Caissons—For twelve pounders 56, for eight do 76, for fours do 68, for eight inch howitzers 7, for six inch do 54, for four do 5. Provision waggons 149—Total 415.

Cartridges—14249 for pieces of various calibres; 1,973,400 musquet cartridges with balls; 40,668 lbs of powder; 56 covered waggons for subsistencies, and 44 travelling forges.

(Signed) R. D HENEGALL,

Com. of Artilley.

Vittoria, June 23, 1813.

No. II.

"Excellent Sir,

"The bearer of my despatch of the 22d, having been detained by the time necessary to make out the details, I acquaint your Excellency, that we have continued to pursue the enemy whose rear guard this day entered Pampeluna. We have done the enemy all the injury in his retreat, which the bad weather and the state of the roads would permit. And yesterday our vanguard took the remaining cannon which the enemy had left; and consequently he has entered Pampeluna with one howitzer only.

"It is possible the enemy will retire to France.

"I have detached Gen. Giron in pursuit of a convoy which left Vittoria in the morning of the 20th, and have hopes he will overtake them before they arrive at Bayonne.

(Signed) WELLINGTON, &c.

Irurzun, June 24, 1813.

☞ *A return of the killed and wounded of the allied army accompanies this despatch. The totals of which are:—*

KILLED—33 officers, 707 rank & file.

WOUNDED—230 officers, 3940 rank and file.

Total, 4900. The greater part English.

Extracts from the Port. Telegraf, 6th July.

Every day French officers are coming in, as deserters; in the military chest was found 5,000,000 crowns, the money the soldiers have taken from the Prisoners and King Joseph's companions, exceeds that sum.—The prisoners are about 5000, and killed and wounded 7000. Among the French officers' ladies and those of Juramentadors, which are about 400, there are 3 General's ladies, including Madam Sazan, to whom Lord Wellington gave permission to return to France.—76 coaches were taken, of which 36 belonged to Joseph, in which were found diamond s and swords with gold handles and many other jewels—12 to 14000 head of cattle and sheep were taken. It was currently reported on the 25th, that Gen. Giron with the Gal-

lited army entered St. Juan-de Luz, (a frontier town of France,) where it is said a deputation waited on him from Bayonne, offering 30,000,000 of rials, and every necessary his army stood in need of provided he would not enter the city. Pampaluna has a garrison of 5000 men, and is one of the strongest places in Spain.—The French left 700 men in Pancorvo, which is besieged by Gen. O'Donnell—in Santona 400 men—and in Bilboa 1700 men. On the 26th June Ld. Wellidgton's H. Q. were in Orquin, 3 leagues beyond Pampaluna and 11 from Bayonne. On this same day the enemy entered France with their howitzer. It is said the convoy is taken. The 5th division remains to besiege Pampaluna. On the 27th the triumphant army entered the French territory, and on the 28th Lord W's head-quarters would be also there.

LISBON, JULY 8.

Extract from an official Despatch from his Excellency the Duke of Vittoria (Wellington), addressed to his Excellency Don Miguel Peira Forjaz, from his H. Q. at Oreayen, dated 25th June, 1813.

"The enemy continued his retreat yesterday morning towards France in the vicinity of Pampaluna, on the main road of Roncevellas; he was closely pursued by our light infantry.

"I have received advices from Col. Longa, under date of the 22d inst [illegible] which he informs me that he [illegible] 6 pieces of artillery from [illegible] of the enemy, commanded by General Foix in [illegible] Maudajon to France.

"I omitted to inform your Excellency in my Despatch of the 24th inst. that on the 23d I detached Gen. Sir Thomas Graham to the left, in the direction of Tolosa, with the object of executing my plans in that quarter. By a letter which I received from him, dated the 25th, he informs me he had arrived that day at Tolosa, and that he was opposed there by the enemy's corps under General Foix, who was retreating. He also mentions the assitance he received from Col. Longa, and from two battalions of the army of Galicia, which Gen. Gazan had stationed there to attack that place.

"I have not yet received official advices of the state of operations on the coast of the Levant; but Geneal Mina wrote me yesterday that the allied troops had taken Tarragona by assault.

"Gen. Murray made a descent on Catalonia on the 3d inst. and captured, on the 7th, Col de Balaguer, where he took 17 pieces of artillery, and made many prisoners.

"It is reported that the Spanish troops have taken Valencia."

LISBON, JULY 8.

By private letters received in this place it appears that, on the 27th June, Lord Wellington's H. Q were at Tafala. Gen. Hill was in the vicinity of Pampaluna.

The joy which the late glorious events in the North of Spain has infused, cannot be described; and ascriptions of Praise to the God of Armies ascend from every heart. The unfading laurels gathered at Talavera, Albuera, Fontes de Honor, and Arapiles, have been bound in an immortal chaplet around the brow of the Great Captain who directs the allied armies under the walls of Vittoria. The Peninsula is free. God grant that the mortification of the tyrant for events in Germany may be as poignant as they are for occurrences in Spain; and that the People of the North *may take* pattern by the People of the Peninsula, and swear never to submit to Tyranny and Usurpation.

JULY 5. Some of the fruits of the great victory at Vittoria, are said to be FORTY MILLIONS of rials found in the military chest.

JULY 5. Last evening, a solemn *Te Deum*, and thanks to the Omnipotent God of Armies, for the complete victory of the 21st June, were given in the metropolitan church of St Maria, at which all the Members of the Regency, the Ministers and Officers of State, Nobility, and Foreign Ministers assisted.—Salutes were fired by all the military and ships of war, and at night there was a general illumination.

JULY 6 Letters from the Grand Army of June 26, confirm the news of the French having retreated to France by Roncevelles, leaving in Pampaluna a garrison of 3000, under Gen Canan, who had sent out all the inhabitants, as he had not subsistence for three months. We understand that Pampaluna will be forcibly attacked immediately.

By the last Mail.

COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON-CITY, AUGUST 14

Attack and Defeat of the British at LOWER SANDUSKY. (Near Fort Meigs.)

From Gen. HARRISON *to the Secretary of War.*

H. Q. Seneca Town, Aug 4, 1813

I [illegible] of the 1st [illegible] to inform you [illegible] parties had [illegible] Lake shore and had discovered, the day before, the enemy in force near the mouth of the Sandusky bay. The party had not passed Lower Sandusky two hours before the advance consisting of Indians, appeared before the Fort, and in half an hour after a large detachment of British troops; and in the course of the night they commenced a cannonading against the fort with three six pounders and two howitzers; the latter from gunboats. The firing was partially answered by Major Crogan, having a six pounder, the only piece of artillery.

The fire of the enemy was continued at intervals, during the 2d inst. until about half past five, P. M. when finding that their cannon made little impression upon the works, and having discovered my position here, and apprehending an attack, an attempt was made to carry the place by storm. Their troops were formed in two columns, Lt. Col Short headed the principal one, composed of the light and battalion companies of the 41st regiment. This gallant officer conducted his men to the brink of the ditch, under the most galling and destructive fire from the garrison, and leaping into it was followed by a considerable part of his own and the light company; at this moment a masked port hole was suddenly opened and a six pounder with an half load of powder and double charge of leaden slugs, at the distance of 30 feet, poured destruction upon them and killed or wounded nearly every man who had entered the ditch. In vain did the British officers exert themselves to lead on the balance of the column; it retired in disorder under a shower of shot from the Fort, and sought safety in the adjoining woods. The other column headed by the grenadiers had also retired, after having suffered from the muskets of our men, to an adjacent ravine. In the course of the night, the enemy, with the aid of their Indians, drew off the greater part of the wounded and dead, and embarking them in boats descending the river with the utmost precipitation. In the course of the 2d inst having heard the cannonading, I made several attempts to ascertain the force, and situation of the enemy; our scouts were unable to get near the Fort, from the Indians which surrounded it. Finding however, that the enemy had only light artillery, and being well convinced that it could make little impression upon the works, and that any attempt to storm it would be resisted with effect, I waited for the arrival of 250 mounted volunteers, which on the evening before had left Upper Sandusky. But as soon as I was informed that the enemy were retreating, I set out with the dragoons to endeavor to overtake them, leaving Gens. McArthur and Cass to follow with all the infantry (about 700) that could be spared from the protection of the stores and sick at this place. I found it impossible to come up with them. Upon my arrival at Sandusky, I was informed by the prisoners that the enemy's forces consisted of 490 regular troops, and 500 of Dixon's Indians, commanded by Gen Proctor in person, and that Tecumseh, with about 2000 warriors, was somewhere in the swamps, between this and Fort Meigs, expecting my advancing, or that of a convoy of provisions. As there was no prospect of doing any thing in front, and being apprehensive that Tecumseh might destroy the stores and small detachments in my rear, I sent orders to Gen. Cass, who commanded the reserve, to *fall back* to this place, and to Gen McArthur with the front line to follow and support him. I remained at Sandusky until the parties that were sent out in every direction returned—not an enemy was to be seen.

I am sorry that I cannot transmit you Maj. Croghan's official report. He was to have sent it to me this morning but I have just heard that he was so much exhausted by thirty-six hours of continued exertion as to be unable to make it. It will not be amongst the least of Gen. Proctor's mortifications to find that he has been baffled by a youth who has just passed his twenty-first year. He is, however, a hero worthy of his gallant uncle (Gen. Geo R. Clarke).

Capt Hunter, of the 17th regiment, the second in command, *conducted* himself with great propriety; and never were a set of finer young fellows than the subalterns, viz. Lieuts. Johnson and Baylor of the 17th, Anthony of the 24th, Meeks of the 7th, and Ensigns Shipp and Duncan of the 17th.

The following account of the unworthy artifice and conduct of the enemy will excite your indignation —Maj Chambers was sent by Gen. Proctor, accompanied by Col. Elliott to demand the surrender of the fort. They were met by Ensign Shipp. The Maj. observed, that Gen. Proctor had a number of cannon, a large body of regular troops, and so many Indians, whom it was impossible to control; and if the fort was taken, as it must be, the whole of the garrison would be massacred. Mr. Shipp answered, that it was the determination of Maj Croghan, his officers and men, to defend the garrison, or be buried in it, and that they might do their best. Col Elliott then addressed Mr. Shipp and said, you are a fine young man; I pity your situation; for God's sake surrender, and prevent the dreadful slaughter that must follow resistance. Shipp turned from him with indignation, and was immediately taken hold of by an Indian, who attempted to wrest his sword from him.—Elliott pretended to exert himself to release him, and expressed great anxiety to get him safe in the fort.

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of the first note received from Major Croghan. It was written before day: and it has since been ascertained, that of the enemy there remained in the ditch one Lieut. Col. one Lieut. and twenty-five privates; the number of prisoners one sergeant and twenty-five privates; fourteen of them badly wounded: every care has been taken of the latter, and the officers buried with the honors due to their rank and their bravery. All the dead that were not in the ditch, were taken off in the night by the Indians.—It is impossible from the circumstance of the attack, that they should have lost less than one hundred. Some of the prisoners think that it amounted to two hundred. A young gentleman, a private in the Petersburg volunteers, of the name of Brown, assisted by five or six of that company and of the Pittsburg Blues, who were accidentally in the fort, managed the six-pounder which produced such destruction in the ranks of the enemy.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

N. B. Of our few wounded there is but one that will not be well in less than six days.

[Eds. Here follow two letters from Maj Croghan, which contain but few particulars not given in Gen Harrison's letter. In one, he says, a Lt. Col (Short) a Major, a Lieut. and 40 privates, were left dead in the ditch. In the other, he estimates the British regulars at 500, and the Indians at 7 or 800; that their loss must have exceeded 150, of which a Lt Col. a Lieut. and 50 privates were found in and about the ditch, dead and wounded; that 70 muskets, and several brace of pistols were found; and a boat, containing clothing, and considerable military stores, left behind. Maj. Croghan did not state his force; but a letter from Gov. Huntington to Mr. Granger, makes the garrison to have been but 160 men, who had one man killed, and 4 or 5 wounded; and that the enemy in this form was about 800, with as many Indians.]

Copy of a letter from Commodore Chauncey, to the Secretary of the Navy.

United States ship General Pike, at anchor off Niagara, Aug. 4 1813.

SIR—After leaving Sacket's Harbor I stretched over for the enemy's shore, and from thence stood up the Lake; the winds being light I did not arrive off this port until the evening of the 27th ult. On the [illegible] I fell in with the Lady of the Lake on her return to Sacket's Harbor, with prisoners from Fort George. I transferred the prisoners to the Raven and ordered her to Sacket's Harbor. The Lady of the Lake I despatched to Fort George, for guides for the head of the Lake. General Boyd having informed me that the enemy had a considerable deposit of provisions and stores at Burling Bay, I was determined to attempt their destruction. On the 25th I was joined by the Pert, and on the twenty seventh by the Lady of the Lake, with guides and captain Crane's company of artillery, and colonel Scott, who had very handsomely volunteered for the service.—After conversing with Col. S. upon the subject, it was thought advisable to take on board 250 infantry, which by the extraordinary exertions of that excellent officer were embarked before six o'clock the next morning, and the fleet immediately proceeded for the head of the Lake, but owing to light winds and calms we did not arrive to an anchorage before the evening of the 29th. We sent two parties on shore and surprised and took some of the inhabitants, from whom we learned that the enemy had received considerable reinforcements within a day or two, and that his force in regulars was from [illegible] men. We however landed the troops and marines and some sailors the next morning and reconnoitered the enemy's position, found him posted upon a peninsula of very high ground and strongly intrenched, and his camp defended by about eight pieces of cannon. In this situation it was thought not advisable to attack him with a force scarcely half his numbers, and without artillery; we were also deficient in boats, not having a sufficient number to cross the Bay with all the troops at the same time. The men were all re-embarked in the course of the afternoon, and in the evening, we weighed and stood for York, arrived and anchored, in that harbour at about 3 P M. on the 31st, run the schooners into the upper harbour, landed the Marines and soldiers under the command of colonel Scott without opposition, found several hundred barrels of flour and provisions in the public store house, five pieces of cannon, eleven boats, and a quantity of shot, shells and other stores, all of which were either destroyed or brought away. On the 1st inst. just after having received on board all that the vessels could take, I directed the barracks and the public store houses to be burnt; we then re-embarked the men and proceeded for this place where I arrived yesterday. Between 4 and 500 men left York for the head of the lake, two days before we arrived there. Some few prisoners were taken, some of whom were paroled, the others have been landed at Fort George.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 13.

Gen. Smith has just received a letter from His Excellency Gov. Winder, of which the following is an extract:—

"ANNAPOLIS, AUG. 12.—The enemy that were between Sandy and Hackett's Points, still remain, except one ship, which yesterday came down, and anchored off this port; one large ship from below, came up and anchored above the port yesterday; we still discover a number of tents pitched on the shore at Kent Island, a little below the ferry; they were employed yesterday in taking in stock from the Island."

Gen. Smith has also received a letter from North-Point, dated at 7 o'clock, last evening, which says—

"At 1, P. M. signals were made on most of the fleet, and shortly after they fired—of which I am at a loss to know the meaning. The fleet now lies nearly in the same situation as it did last evening."

Latest from the Enemy.

BALTIMORE, AUG. 14—The despatch from North-Point to Major-Gen. Smith, this morning, represents the enemy's fleet as in the positions they occupied yesterday.

Operations of the Enemy.

The following particulars are contained in letters from intelligent gentlemen residing near Kent Island, to their correspondents in Baltimore:

"I wrote you by the last mail, informing you that the British had landed on Kent Island. If we are to judge from appearances, it must be their intention to make it their head-quarters, as they have now four encampments there. One is at the Narrows, where they have planted artillery; and three or four brigs and schooners have come up on the eastern side of the Island, which are moored close to the Narrows, so as to command the Causeway. They have likewise cut down all the corn in the field as you approach the Narrows, which will enable them to discover any attempt upon their position.—They have a second encampment at Broad Creek, a third at Parson's Point, and a fourth at Kent Point, where it is said they are erecting fortifications.—These circumstances lead us to believe that they mean to make a considerable stay on the Island; and it is certainly an eligible position for their predatory warfare, as they can plunder with equal facility Kent, Queen-Anne's, Talbot counties, along the shores of Chester, St Michaels and Wye Rivers.—They have not yet attempted to advance any distance upon the Main; the whole of the lower regiment in Queen Anne's is on duty under the command of Major Nicholson (Col. Wright being sick); and I suppose the upper regiment will join them immediately."

ENEMY REPULSED.

Extract of a letter, dated Elkton, Aug. 13.

"I have just seen a person direct from St Michaels, who informs me that on Tuesday morning last, about 2 o'clock, the enemy made an attack on that place with 10 or 12 barges.—From the extreme darkness of the night, they succeeded in getting within a few yards of a small battery, before those who were stationed in it discovered them, when they opened a fire from a 9-pounder, charged with round shot and langrage, and supposed that considerable execution was done. There being but 14 or 15 men in the fort and the enemy all around it, they spiked their cannon and retreated. Two small batteries placed in the town, with a few sixes in them, then opened their fire upon the barges, and in a few minutes compelled them to retreat, with considerable precipitation, and they were seen, about daylight, towing a barge after them.—It is not known what damage was done to the enemy, but it is supposed considerable, from the great hurry with which they left the shore.—They left behind them, and which were afterwards found, a pair of pistols, a sword and breast-plate, supposed to belong to an Officer who was killed.—Several other articles were found. The vessels that lay in the Eastern branch at that time, are said to have left their position since, and moved higher up."

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 17.

Major-General WILKINSON left this city yesterday in the steam-boat for Albany. We understand Gen. W. will proceed immediately to the lines and take the command of the Northern Army.

Invasion of the eastern shore of Maryland.

Extract of a letter from Chestertown, (Md.) to a gentleman in this city, dated Aug 12.

"The British entered our river last night about twelve o'clock, with from 40 to 50 large barges, and made an attack on Queenstown this morning about day-break. They also marched about 900 troops from Kent-Island at the same time the barges came up, and took complete possession of the town and carried off the provisions and military stores and returned to their shipping again about 9 o'clock—the troops from the Island also returned. The militia retreated in good order, without losing a man. This account may be relied on being from official information. [illegible] number of persons expect the British before day-light at Center Ville [illegible] this place. They had about 2200 [illegible] at Queenstown this morning. Every family, except three or four, have left the town this evening in great confusion. St. Michaels was attacked two nights ago, but they did not succeed in carrying the town. Chestertown may go it attacked. We have not a sufficient force to repel them. Indeed, the whole Eastern Shore must fall, without we should get assistance.

Newport,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1813.

FROM CADIZ.

By the arrival here on Tuesday, of the Spanish ship Maria Francisco, 46 [illegible] from Cadiz, we were politely favoured by the supercargo, with Cadiz papers to July 2d. from which the following articles are extracted.—

CADIZ, JULY 1.

By an express from Alicant, we learn, that on the 23d ult. a part of the expedition under Gen. Murray, disembarked there. We learn also, that the H Q of the third army is in Castella; and that Sucnet had received from Arragon a reinforcement of three thousand men. The Cortes have ordered our forces in that quarter to be augmented, leaving to the zeal and acknowledged patriotism of the Government to prepare the means for giving all due execution to the orders.

It is reported, that of the [illegible] troops, of which the main army of King Joseph was composed, not more than 20,000 remained, and those were scattered in various positions.

The Cortes continue daily to receive addresses of congratulation on the abolition of the *Inquisition*; and thanks for the spirited manner in which the Regency has resisted the officious interference of the Pope's Nuncio on the subject.

Cadiz Gazette Extraordinary, July [illegible]

Detail of what was taken from the enemy by the allied army in the action of the 21st of last month, in the vicinity of Vittoria:

42 millions of rials,
422 waggons,
44 coaches,
3 millions of cartridges,
2 millions lbs. of powder,
12,000 muskets,
150 pieces of artillery,
14,000 head of cattle,
2 Generals,
500 families who were going off with the enemy,
3[illegible] men prisoners.
The ladies of Gen. Gazan and Bruner.

The remainder of the enemy's army has fled to Pampaluna, and the allied army in pursuit is already within one league of that place, the Guerillas having already entered the French territory.

The enemy's army consisted of from 60 to 70,000 men; and of all their artillery, they have only been able to save one howitzer or carronade.

In the 44 coaches went the intruding King with his train. He escaped on horse-back, and is shut up in Pampaluna, from whence, it is believed, he cannot make his escape.

The Cortes considering the late victory of Lord Wellington as establishing the Liberty of Spain, and probably ensuring the peace of Europe, ordered a solemn Te Deum to be chaunted in commemoration of the great event. They have also voted the thanks of the nation to Lord Wellington, ordered a splendid statue to be erected in honor of his great achievements, and granted him a large landed estate.

FROM LISBON.

Capt. Hillard, of the ship Leda, informs, that the markets at Lisbon were very dull; flour from 9 to 12 mil reas and no sale.—The harvests were expected to be more plentiful than they had been for many years in Portugal.

A great number of transports, at Lisbon, were taking on board provisions, &c. for the army, and were destined for Corunna.

Capt Hillard was informed by the U. S Consul at Lisbon, that he had received information that was to be depended on, direct from Algiers, that there was not an Algerine cruiser out but that their squadron, consisting of five frigates and two corvettes, had gone against Tunis.

The Inquisition.—Our Cadiz papers contain a very learned, spirited and ingenious speech against the [illegible] delivered before the Cortes at Cadiz by Dr. D. Antonio Jose Ruiz [illegible] dron, a minister and deputy from the Canaries. In his discourse he [illegible] that in 1788, he was at [illegible] and had many conversations on the [illegible]

act of the Inquisition, with Dr FRANKLIN and Gen. WASHINGTON; that he adopted liberal sentiments, which he preached in that city with good effect, and assisted in spreading the Roman Catholic Religion in America. The speech is too long for our insertion.

ON LAKE ERIE.

The Secretary of the Navy has published a despatch from Capt. O. H. Perry, dated on board the United States brig Lawrence, off Erie Bar, Aug. 4, 1813, 3 o'clock, P. M. in which he states, that the Lawrence, Niagara, Caledonia, Ariel, Scorpion, Somers, Tigress, and Porcupine, vessels of war, had passed the bar: that the enemy had been in sight all day, about four leagues off; and that he should sail in pursuit of them at 3 o'clock the next morning."

This is the last account from this quarter.—We may anticipate speedy tidings of a naval rencountre; and we have no fears that the bright renown which our gallant tars have achieved, will be tarnished by it—The contest would no doubt be obstinate. But in the valor and skill of our townsman, Capt. PERRY, we have the most implicit confidence.

Neutral complaints.—The Spanish merchants in Havanna have published a very spirited address against the conduct of the New-Providence privateers, in capturing their vessels; and against the Vice-Admiralty Judge at that place for *denationalizing* and condemning Spanish ships for having American produce on board. They instance several cases of high-handed misconduct on the part of the commanders of British cruisers; and declare, that for some past, their depredations on the property of Spanish merchants has exceeded the enormities experienced by Spain, from "*the cruisers, the execrable Napoleon.*" These merchants call on their government to take measures for the suppression of these "*pirates*" and "*picaroons;*" and it is even asserted that they have seized on the British property, and British shipping there, as indemnification. The latter report we believe to be without foundation; but the complaints are well founded; and every friend to commerce must wish that this unjust Judge, and all others who countenance piracy and picarooning, might be broken and punished.

Another great democrat denounced.

The following is from the "Norfolk Herald." We give it as a specimen of the manner in which the Southern democratic papers are beginning to speak of Mr. Giles of the United States Senate, for having *dared*, in his official capacity, to vote against Mr. Madison's late embargo bill.

"As for Mr. Giles his *persuasive eloquence* is said to have prejudiced the minds of certain Members against the bill, who were before in favor of it, it is sufficient to say, that in more instances than this he has shewn a degree of tergiversation and political depravity which must forever render him an object of disgust and detestation.—His race is nearly run.—Like a farthing candle, he has run his political career in a blaze, and will end it in a stench."

In reply to the remarks of the Connecticut Herald, of the 17th inst. respecting the endorsement which we stated in our paper of the 7th inst. to have been made by the Lieut. of the Loire frigate on the papers of the ship Rebecca, we think it only necessary to state, that the endorsement was copied from the Rebecca's licence, by one of the Editors, and was declared by Capt. Edwards to have been made by the Lieut.—Notwithstanding the unbelief of the Editors of the Connecticut Herald, and the *inconsistency* they seem to think it fixes on the British officers, we have no doubt the endorsement was made by the Lieut. as stated by Capt. Edwards.

DISASTER ON LAKE ONTARIO.

From the Boston DAILY ADVERTISER, *of Yesterday.*

By the politeness of an officer who arrived in the Albany Stage last night, from Northampton, we are favoured with the following particulars which he recollected from memory on reading the Albany Argus.

The two fleets (which were in sight of each other on the 4th inst. off Fort George, as stated in our paper of yesterday.) manœuvred for some time, each endeavouring to gain the weather-gage, in which at length the British Commodore Yeo, succeeded, and cut off from Com. Chauncey's squadron two schooners, one of which, mounting 10 guns, was attacked by the Gen. Wolf, and after an obstinate resistance, was sunk with all hands on board. The Gen. Wolf was so much injured in her masts and rigging, that she was obliged to go into port and refit.

The two fleets separated in a gale of wind, and Com. Chauncey proceeded to Niagara, the other schooner which was cut off from his squadron being then missing. He intended sailing next day to give battle to the British fleet.

The above are all the particulars we have been able to obtain. The Albany papers will be more precise. The mail from Albany arrived in town, at the post office, at an early hour last evening, yet the clerk would not deliver us a single newspaper.

From the BOSTON PALLADIUM *of Yesterday.*

The Albany Mail arrived about half past 10 o'clock last evening, but as the papers were refused at the post-office, the public must wait a few hours longer for the particulars of the intelligence brought.

A gentleman in the stage informs, that Com. Chauncey's squadron, having been separated on Lake Ontario by a gale of wind, a part of it, composed of schooners, had been fallen in with by the British; that one schooner was sunk with her colours flying, and only 8 men saved; that one was taken; two were missing; and two, commanded by Lts Chauncey and Trant, had arrived at Niagara, but were not considered seaworthy: and that the rest of our vessels had returned to Sacket's harbor.

No news from Lake Erie—nor from Fort George.

We have much pleasure in presenting the following lines to our readers.—They are from the pen of the Editor of the Albany Register.—The composition is chaste and elegant; and the elevation of sentiment and genuine warmth of feeling with which they glow are honorable to the heart and the head of their author.—But they claim still higher merit in being a just as well as feeling tribute to the memory of a man who distinguished himself by the decided stand he took at the commencement of our revolutionary struggle. Few men made greater sacrifices to the great cause of his country than he to whose memory these lines are dedicated. He was then Proprietor and Editor of the Newport Mercury; and in conjunction with the celebrated Dr STILES (late President of Yale-College) was among the first who undertook the dangerous task of rousing the people to resistance of oppression.—He afterwards served the State with honor at the head of its commissary department, and throughout the contest he was an able, consistent and devoted champion of freedom. But the same fate awaited him that has befallen many other revolutionary worthies—Honored and admired in prosperity,—neglected and forgotten in adversity. But whenever the history of the State shall be written, justice will be done to the name of Mr. SOUTHWICK.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

LINES,

On visiting the Grave of SOLOMON SOUTHWICK, *Esq. in the Newport Burial Ground.*

YE, who with ling'ring footsteps love to tread
The hallow'd precincts of the sainted dead,
Know that the mould'ring tenant of this grave,
Of no malignant prejudice the slave,
With steady aim in life's career pursued
His heart's first wish, the universal good:
But if one partial pray'r he breath'd to Heav'n,
That pray'r was for his country's Glory giv'n.

Like *Aristides* just, as *Cato* firm,
Stern as *Leonides*, he brav'd the storm,
When o'er his native clime Tyrannic pow'r,
Stretch'd her rude arm: In that disastrous hour,
When mad *Britannia's* war-engender'd brood
Whelm'd this fair Isle in terror, tears, and blood *
Then was it his with gen'rous ire to feel
What warms the Patriot's breast with holy zeal.
Still to the last the Patriot's honour'd name,
The Patriot's meed of Praise he well might claim,—
Nor was he Freedom's favourite alone,
But bright ey'd GENIUS "mark'd him for her own."

Yet he, so true to his lov'd country's weal,
When age had bow'd his head, was doom'd to feel,
From her ingratitude, the worst of woes; †
The frowns of unrelenting fate he bore,
Till hope could cheer his sinking heart no more,
Then in the arms of Death welcom'd repose!

* *This Island felt severely, the ravages of the enemy, in the revolutionary war.*

† *The ingratitude of Republics, was proverbial in ancient times: And from the fate of him, to whose memory these lines are but a faint tribute of filial remembrance, as well as from the fate of other distinguished revolutionary worthies, who are still living monuments of popular injustice, there is reason to fear, that modern Republics will not have the honour of wiping off the stigma.*

And o'er his hallow'd dust that moulders here,
A modest monument of woe sincere;
A filial hand hath rais'd, and on it trac'd
The nobler lineaments his mind that grac'd.
Long may that sad memento stand to tell
That one there was who lov'd his memory well;
Curs'd be the hand its sculpture that deforms,
Spare it, O TIME! O blight it not, ye STORMS!

No more to tread the spot, whose pale contains
A FATHER'S and a MOTHER'S lov'd remains,
No more in dread reality to rove
Around the mournful relics that I love;
If such my fate; my cares, joys, perils past,
If here I may not rest my head at last:
Yet oft at noon of night, when LUNA pours
Her melancholy beams on distant shores,
How sweet! in Fancy's eye, to trace those beams,
Till on this pensive scene their pale light gleams;
Shed the lone tear from memory that flows,
And breathe to PARENT ASHES soft repose.
Now, while to other climes I bend my way,
Farewell! the sod that wraps their sainted clay,
Farewell! the sculptur'd monument of woe,
Farewell! the sacred dust that sleeps below.

Newport, (R. I.) August, 1813.

Among the articles we have on hand for publication, in our first vacancy for miscellaneous matter, are two sketches from the Analectic Magazine, of the Biography of Capt. JACOB JONES and of the lamented Capt. LAWRENCE, two of our naval heroes. For these and two or three former similar sketches, and original reviews, the nation is much indebted to the Proprietor and Editor of that Magazine.

From a London Paper.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, June 1.

FINCH *v.* DEVILL.

The action was brought by the plaintiff, who was a baker, against the defendant, who was a market-gardener, to recover damages for the injury plaintiff sustained, from being bit by the defendant's dog. It appeared that the plaintiff was passing near the defendant's house, and that one of defendant's sons, who was stated to be insane, entered into an altercation with him and knocked him down, and that the dog immediately attacked and bit him most severely. Plaintiff was obliged to have a surgeon for three weeks. To prove that it was known to defendant that the dog was in the habit of biting several persons were called who had either been or had seen others bitten. To rebut this proof several witnesses were called, amongst others the son of defendant and the son's wife, who swore that the dog was as quiet as a sheep, except when it was interrupted, when it was set on, which they allowed had been several times done by the sons of defendant. But on the whole it clearly appeared that the dog was of the constant habit of biting all persons who came upon defendant's ground, and also all persons to whom any one of defendant's family pointed, and any person who had any altercation with any of the family. It was also proved that the Constable had applied to defendant on several complaints having been made of defendant's dog, and that defendant said the dog was of more value to him than a man, and he would keep him; but however, in consequence of the Constable's intimation, he occasionally muzzle the dog.

The Jury, after some consideration, found a verdict for the plaintiff.—*Damages,* 100*l.*

Died,

West-Greenwich on Sunday last, after a few days illness, Hon. *BENJAMIN JOHNSON,* Esq. one of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of this State, in the 65th year of his age.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
August 21, 1813.

ENTERED,

Ship Anna Maria, Herrstrom, St. Bartholomews.

CLEARED,

Portuguese Ship Amelia, Marques, Africa; do. Brig Maria Dolores, Peroston; do. brig Prince Regent, Jolt, Cayenne; Spanish sch'r Felicity, Monmany, St. Jago; sch'r Milo, Hall, New-York; sloop Susan, Earl, do; do. Union, Lawton, ditto.

Arrived at this port on Sunday last, Speda, Hilard, of Baltimore, 35 days from Lisbon.—The ship Hope, Hall, sailed the day before for Boston; ship Ganges, of New-Bedford, was to sail for St. Ubes in a few days.—The Spanish brig San Pedro, from Amelia Island, arrived at Lisbon July 4th.—Left, among others, ships Braganza, Com. Rodgers, Louisa-Cecelia, America, and Trio, of New-York.—Spoke July 23, lat. 37, long. 38, and was boarded from the privateer Snap Dragon, Burns, of Charleston, 48 days out on a cruize, on her return to the U. S. having captured the following vessels:—brig Good-Intent, brig Pandora, brig Jane, barque Henrietta; brig Venus sent to St. John's as a cartel; brig Happy, and barque Reprisal, given up; sch'r Elizabeth, do.;—brig Ann, from England for Nova Scotia, then in co. with the Snap-Dragon, laden with a valuable cargo of broadcloths, cassimeres, linens, &c. valued at $ 300,000; the Snap-Dragon had taken out of her a great part of the dry goods, and intended keeping in co. with her for the U. S.—The Snap Dragon on the 22d July, spoke brig Savannah Packet, from Lisbon for Boston.—Passengers in the Leda, Mr. FORBES and family.

Same day, Ship Mount Vernon, Coffin, of New-York, 37 days from St. Ubes, with 16,000 bushels salt.—Sailed in co. with ship Parnassus, for New-Bedford.—Spoke nothing.

Arrived on Monday, Ship Amiable-Matilda, Graham, of New-York, 37 days from Cadiz.—Left there, brig Goliah, Mantor, for Boston, to sail the next day. On George's Bank, was boarded by the Maidstone frigate, the Crescent in co. looking for Com. Rodgers, who, they said, was cruising off the Banks.

Arrived on Tuesday, Spanish ship Maria Francisco, Claros, 46 days from Cadiz, with a cargo of salt, &c.—Spoke nothing.

Same day, Arrived in the east passage, Swedish ship Anna Maria, Herrstrom, 26 days from St Bartholomews, with 400 hhds. of Molasses.

The privateer brig Yankee, from a three months cruize, arrived at Bristol on Thursday last.—We learn that she has taken seven prizes—all of which, it is understood, were captured in the Irish Channel—some of them West-Indiamen—others packets which plied between Ireland and England. 5 were ordered to France—one given up to prisoners, and the other, a lugger, was ordered to the U. S.—She brings a report that the U. S. Frigate Essex had put into the River of Plate, with a great amount in specie on board.

Arrived at Salem, on Thursday last, the brig Henry, flag of truce, Capt. Crowninshield, 5 days from Halifax, with the bodies of Capt. LAWRENCE and Lieut. LUDLOW. Admiral Griffiths, in the Majestic, a razee, had arrived at Halifax. The Growler, privateer sch. of Salem, had been captured, and carried into St. John's N. F. Five of the prizes of the privateer Fox, Capt. Handy, had been re-captured and had arrived at Halifax, among them the valuable Ship Hope, East-Indiaman, of Providence, which the Fox had recaptured.

FOR SALE,

THE staunch fast-sailing Ship PACKET, burthen 307 Tons, lying at Stevens's wharf.—For Inventory, and further particulars, enquire of

RHODES & CAHOONE.

Newport, August 19

Co-Partnership DISSOLVED.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of THURSTON, STEVENS & FREEBORN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons having demands against said Firm are requested to present them for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment to JOHN STEVENS, who is duly authorized to settle the same.

WILLIAM THURSTON,
JOHN STEVENS,
MICHAEL FREEBORN.

Newport, August 19.

Newport, ss.—*Clerk's Office, court of Common Pleas, county of Newport, 18th August, A. D.* 1813.

WHEREAS *Horatio S. Dexter,* of Newport, county of Newport, Merchant, has this day filed in said Office, the act of the Gen. Assembly at their June sessions, A. D. 1813, granting him the benefit of an act made and passed June A. D. 1756, entitled, "*An act for the relief of insolvent debtors.*"—This is therefore to notify the creditors of the said *Horatio S. Dexter,* that they be and appear, if they think fit, at the Court of Common Pleas and General sessions of the Peace to be holden at Newport, within and for the county of Newport, on the first Monday of Nov. next, then and there to nominate commissioners to receive and distribute the effects of the said Horatio S. Dexter.

ROBERT ROGERS, *Clerk.*

THE Creditors to the Estate of JOHN HAGADORN Esq. late of South-Kingstown, deceased, are requested to exhibit their claims to the Subscriber, as soon as may be; and all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to

THOMAS R. WELLS *Executor.*

South-Kingstown, May 28, 1813.

Sales at Auction.

MERINO SHEEP At Auction.

On WEDNESDAY, August 25th, 1813, at XI o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction, at the Farm occupied by Mr. VINCENT GARDNER, *in Newport.*

EIGHTY-FOUR MERINO SHEEP imported in the Brig CERES, John Baker, Master, from LISBON.—The Sheep are in excellent order, and are pronounced by judges to be of the finest breed, and may be examined any time previous to the sale.

Conditions made known at time and place of sale.

RHODES & CAHOONE, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, August 7

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13th, 1813, at XI o'clock A. M. will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises (if not previously disposed of at private sale)

THE Dwelling-House in Broad-street, now occupied by *Mrs. Vowell,* and the Lot of Land adjoining, together with the Tan-Yard, lately occupied by Mr J. Robinson.—For further particulars, apply to

AMEY BORDEN.

Tiverton, August 18.

At a Meeting of a Number of the Inhabitants of the Town of Providence, at the Baptist Meeting House, on Tuesday, the 10th Day of August, 1813, *for the Purpose of forming and establishing a BIBLE SOCIETY,* MOSES BROWN, *Esq was chosen Moderator and* OTIS AMMIDON, *Secretary.*

ON Motion made and seconded, *it was Voted,* That Messrs Moses Brown, James Burrill, jun Samuel Eddy, Jeremiah F. Jenkins, Joseph S. Martin, Abner Kingman, and John S. Eddy, be appointed a Committee, to form Articles of Association, and to report the same at the next Meeting, and also to correspond with Persons in other Towns in this State, on this Subject, and to obtain such Information as may be necessary to the Establishment of this Institution.

Voted, That the Proceedings of this Meeting be published, in all the News-Papers in this State.

Voted, That this Meeting stand adjourned to Friday, the 3d Day of September next, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, at this Place.

OTIS AMMIDON, *Sec'ry.*

The very laudable Objects of the Meeting, whose Proceedings are now published, must meet the fullest Approbation, and the most cordial Concurrence, from all who consider Religion as the firmest Support of temporal Prosperity, and the only sure Foundation of the Hope of future Blessedness.—To place the Holy Scriptures in the Hands of every Man, must give the purest Joy to the Christian Heart, whose earnest Prayer to GOD, for all Men is, that they may be saved.—In this State we have the most ample Means, as well as the strongest Inducements, to circulate and diffuse a Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures.—The very first Step, to the Conversion and Reformation of Men, must be, to enlighten and inform their Minds; and in what Manner can this be more effectually done, than by drawing their Attention to and affording them the Means of reading and hearing those Scriptures, which are able to make Men wise unto Salvation through Faith in Christ Jesus? We may indulge a Hope, that a happy Beginning is already made in the Establishment of a Society here, similar to those which have been attended with such Success in Europe and America.—The Establishment of these Societies, forms an Æra in the History of the Church, and it is Matter of Self-Reproach and Humiliation, with many pious Christians, that they have not been excited to emulate the Labours of their Brethren.—The several Printers in this State may render a Service to this Cause, by giving the Proceedings of the Meeting an Insertion one or more Times in their Papers; and well-disposed Persons, of all Denominations, are respectfully invited to lend their Aid, in organizing and establishing the Society.

August 14, 1813.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the town of Portsmouth, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the Estate of JOHN SLOCUM late of Lebanon (Con.) deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that three months longer from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said Estate, to bring in their claims to either of us within the time aforesaid.

HENRY LEW
JONATHAN COGGESHALL } *Com'rs*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

OLIVER SLOCUM, *Adm'r.*

Portsmouth, June 14, 1813.

Poetry.

CONSUMPTION.

By Mrs. OPIE.

CONSUMPTION, fairest of Death's craving brood!
But, ah! most treacherous, hence, thou smiling fate,
From those I love! for thou art skilled to play
A dread variety of hopes and fears
Upon the heart's best feelings. Specious foe,
Thy flattering hand paints the poor victim's cheek
With roses mocking health's rich bloom, and gives
The sinking eye such lustre as adorns
Love's eager glance. Thou cloth'st thy destined prey
In glowing charms it ne'er could boast before,
As victims were of old with flowers adorned
Before they bled in pagan sacrifice:—
And as the school-boy, whose expected sport
Adown some favourite walk thick gathering clouds
And falling rains prevent, if he behold
One partial gleam of sunshine, thinks (fond youth)
That general splendour's gradual blaze is near,—
So, hanging o'er thy victim's restless bed
With breath suspenced, vainly anxious friends
Watch thy fair seemings, which to them appear
Pledges that danger's past,—pledges as sure
As to the Patriarch's eye the radiant arch
Of ever-varying hues;—but, even then,
In that confiding moment, (treacherous power!)
Death steals upon security, and grasps
Thy lovely conquests, triumphing the while,
And smiling midst the beauty thou hast made.

Ye who have anxiously and fondly watched
Beside a fading friend, unconscious still
The cheek's bright crimson, lovely to the view,
Like nightshade, with unwholesome beauty bloomed,
And that the sufferer's bright dilated eye,
Like mouldering wood, owes to decay alone
Its wondrous lustre,—ye who still have hoped
Even in death's dread presence, but at length
Have heard the summons (O heart-freezing call!)
To pay the last sad duties, and to hear
Upon the silent dwelling's narrow lid
The first earth thrown, (sound deadliest to the soul!)—
For, strange delusion! then, and then alone,
Hope seems for ever fled, and the dread pang
Of final separation to begin!—
Ye who have felt all this—O pay my verse
The mournful meed of sympathy, and own,
Own with a sigh, the sombre picture's just.

J. H. Wheelwright,

No. 51, Thames-street,

Has for sale on reasonable terms,

FIFTEEN Hundred Bushels of southern CORN, of an excellent quality.

Newport, July 24.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale at his stores on the Wharf,

20 Hhds. Muscovada SUGAR.
30 Bbls. do. Do
300 do. pickled Herring.
10 hhd. sweet flavor'd RUM.
1100 Bushels Corn.
20 hhd. Lime.

Newport, July 1.

Samuel J. Potter,

Acquaints his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has taken the Store, No. 108, Thames-street, opposite Mr. Nathaniel Sweet's, where he intends keeping a very extensive assortment of English and American manufactured HATS, which he will warrant not inferior to any in the U. S. viz:

Gentlemen's fashionable Beavers.
Superfine do. Castors.
Common do. Do
Patent elastic silk Hats.
Plated and Wool Do

With a general assortment of children's black, blue, drab and green Beavers, also a few dozen of small red, blue and green morocco Hats.—All of which he will sell at wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be purchased in New-York or Boston.

Newport, August 6.

Spanish Nature Displayed.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received and for Sale, at their Book and Stationary Store,

(Price $6 in two handsome octavo volumes.)

A VERY useful and interesting American work, entitled NATURE DISPLAYED, in her mode of teaching Language to Man, or a new and infallible method of acquiring the SPANISH LANGUAGE in the shortest time possible.—By *Don Manuel de Torres*, and *L. Hargous*, Professors of general Grammar.

The authors of the application of the Method of Nature to the Spanish language for the use of the Americans, and to the English Language for the use of the Spaniards, beg leave to observe, that besides the essential benefit derived by producing a facility of intercourse, through the medium of language, between two powerful neighbouring nations, this edition has been made truly classical, as the late regulations of the Royal Academy of Madrid with regard to the Orthography and Prosodical Accent have been strictly followed. To Merchants and Captains of vessels, in particular, this production will be of infinite service, as it contains a system of mercantile correspondence, comprising every circumstance or transaction necessary to be known in the trading world.

[☞ By the aid of the above valuable Work, an American can learn the Spanish Language, and a Spaniard can make himself acquainted with the English language, in a few months.]

June 19, 1813.

New Goods.

A FRESH supply of GOODS, handsome and cheap, comprising most articles now in demand, among which are, elegant white attin extra long white kid gloves, half-white kid and beaver do.; Lutestrings, well calculated for pelisses; an elegant assortment of Prints and Ginghams, bombazetts, pelise cloths, coatings, cassimeres, broadcloths, moleskins, blankets, &c. &c.—Also, A handsome assortment of able and Bear MUFFS and Tippets, just opened and for sale at Stores No. 157, Thames-street, by SOLOMON TOWNSEND & Co. and at the Sign of the Eagle, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Also, constantly on hand, an Assortment of excellent Factory GOODS.

Newport, Nov. 20.

Hair Matresses,

MANUFACTURED by JOHN E. WILLIAMS, next N. E. of the State-House.—Sofa's, easy and Rocking Chairs, furnished as above.

Newport, 7th mo. 24th, 1813.

Newport Shoe-Store, and Manufactory,

No. 100 Thames-Street.—Kept by

John W. Davis.

WHO has recently received from Boston and elsewhere, a large assortment of ladies and gentlemen's, misses and youth's morocco and leather SHOES, of almost every description. He has those of the first quality, which he will warrant and recommend—also, a quantity that he will sell at a reduced price.

He also has his Shoe Store supplied from his Manufactory with BOOTS and SHOES, which he thinks he can pronounce of a superior quality to any which are made in Newport, and of the latest fashions, as he employs a number of experienced workmen at Boot-making, and several excellent workmen in the manufacture of Ladies Shoes, of every description.

He returns his thanks to his customers for the patonage he has hitherto received, and flatters himself, by the exertions he has made to procure good workmen, and the best materials for Boots and shoes, he shall receive further patronage.

Those Gentlemen who may wish to be fitted to their measure with Boots or Shoes, will please to leave the measures at his Shoe-store, or at his Manufactory in the rear of the same, with his foreman. Ladies wishing to be fitted with Grecian slips or other shoes, will be waited on by his foreman, who will take their measures, at the shortest notice.

N. B. An assortment of Morocco, of all colors, bindingskins, boot webb, cord and tassels.

*** All orders from town and country will be attended to.

Newport, May 21.

WANTED TO HIRE.

A GOOD ton'd PIANO FORTE for a few months.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, June 25

Simeon Martin,

OFFERS for Sale, at his store No. 2, Church-street, and store No. 5, on the Long-Wharf.

43 Hhds. } MOLASSES.
12 Tierces }
52 barrels }
134 bales New-Orleans Cotton.
8 tons flat and square bars old sable Iron.
80 bbls. superfine Alexandria Flour
310 quintals Dry Cod Fish.

A L S O,

8000 bushels of coarse Liverpool Salt.
166 crates Earthen Ware, and
30 Tons Coal.

Now landing from on board the ship George Washington, at the Long-wharf

Newport, Oct. 10.

Rhodes & Cahoone,

Has for Sale,

12 Casks Iron WIRE, assorted, No's 11 to 31.
2 Cases attin RIBBONS.
3 Tons best German STEEL.

Newport, July 18.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale, at his store, No. 67, Thames-street, and at his store on the Wharf, the following Goods:—

Bales India COTTONS
40 Kegs Butter for family use.
10 Qr-casks best Madeira Wine.
50 bbls. mess and prime Pork.
25 casks Nails.
40 barrels Flour.
20 Hhds best retailing Molasses.
10,000 wt. green Coffee, entered to debenture.
7000 wt. white Do
40 boxes white and brown Sugars
10 Tons Cordage, all size
2 Pipes Brandy
4 Hogsheads Rum
10 barrels Gin
1 Pipe Wine
30 Logs Mahogany
20,000 Havanna segars
20 boxes sperm Candles
6 bags soft shell'd Almonds
Nutmegs, cloves and cassia.
2 Anchors, 700 & 900 wt.
2 cables, partly worn.
Standing rigging, blocks, &c. for a Vessel of 150 tons.
25 M. Pine Boards.

And, A Quantity of ENGLISH GOODS

Newport, Dec. 19.

George W. Marth,

Offers at private sale, at No. 54, Long-Wharf

3 Bales containing assorted Bombazetts.
2 do. do. assorted Flannels
3 cases do. cotton Handkerchiefs
1 do. Cambrick Muslin
30 lbs. Silk Twist
20 do. Sewing Silks.

A L S O,

14 Pipes Cognac Brandy.
30 Boxes Tin Plates.
20 bbls. Muscovado Sugar.
40 do. prime Beef.
6 do. Mess Pork.

Cash liberally advanced on Goods for public or private sale

Newport, June 25

WOOL-CARDING.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, that their *Carding Machines* are now in excellent order for carding Wool, having had them newly repaired.—Every attention will be paid to execute the work in the best manner, and the smallest favor gratefully acknowledged

SAMUEL CLARKE,
DARIUS P. LAWTON.

They have appointed the following persons as Agents for receiving Wool, who will transport the same, free of expence, to and from their Carding Machines.

Edward W. Lawton, Newport.
Sanford Airay, Little-Compton.
Holder Anthony, Tiverton.

Portsmouth, July 1.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS at the last May Term of the Court of Common Pleas holden at Newport, the Subscribers were by said Court appointed Commissioners or Assignees on the estate of JOHN BOWERS, of Newport, Esq. who had obtained the benefit of an act passed in June, A. D. 1756, entitled "*An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors.*"—Notice is therefore hereby given to the creditors of the said John to exhibit and prove to us their respective claims, within Nine Months from the first day of June last, or they will be precluded according to law

WILLIAM ENNIS }
EDWARD THURSTON } *Commr.*
NATHANIEL HAZARD, }

Newport, July 8, 1813.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer at private sale, at their Auction Office, the following Goods, on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or approved paper.

34 Hhds. 3d proof W. I. RUM.
21 do. 2d do. Do.
19 Pipes Providence Gin.
26 do. New-York Do.
9 Pipes 4th proof Brandy
20 qr-casks Sherry Wine.
7 pipes Teneriffe Do.
14 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco
18,000 wt. Coffee.
10 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar.
78 boxes No. 1, 2 & 3 Chocolate.
194 bales Cassia.
16 do. Cotton.

CASH, advanced as usual, on Goods deposited for public or private Sale.—All cash sales effected by them at Auction, will be immediately made up, and the proceeds paid on the day of Sale.

CRANSTON & SHAW, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, Dec. 5.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer at Private Sale on reasonable terms,

5000 Bushels Virginia CORN.
189 do. Calivant Peas.
220 Barrels Richmond FLOUR.
200 do. Navy Bread.
100 Hhd. Shooks.
13 M. Shingles.

Newport, April 23.

FOR SALE, or RENT,

THE House, out houses and garden Lot, lately occupied by col. *James Perry*, adjoining the estate of C. C. Hoskins, in Bridge-street—the Garden is furnished with a variety of fruit trees, shrubs, &c.—*Also*, The Grafton House and Lot, adjoining said lot on the north.—Enquire of JOHN L. BOSS, jun. or

JOHN L. BOSS.

Newport, April 3.

Sperm Candles.

SEVEN Hundred Boxes Spermaceti CANDLES for sale by

THOMAS CARLILE,
Whitman's Buildings

Providence, July 2.

WEAVERS.

FROM 10 to 15 good WEAVERS, who are furnished with Slaies from 48 to 70, may find immediate employment by application to

F. W. LAWTON.

Newport, May 29.

POWDER.

20 Qr-casks F } First Quality POWDER.
100 do F F }
80 do F F F }
30 do F F F }

For Sale, by

CARLILE & MANTON,
Whitmans Buildings.

Providence, May 3.

Samuel J. Potter,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock.

FOUR Cases elegant Boston HATS of a superior quality, and newest fashion.—*Likewise*, A few dozen youths black and drab Beavers, all of which he will sell unusually cheap.

Newport, July 30.

TO LET,

THE Shop occupied by *B. S. Tisdale & Co.* and possession given in Sept. next.—Also, the Shop adjoining, in Mill-street.—Possession will be given immediately.—For terms, apply to

MARY MUMFORD.

Newport, July 29.

Isaac Dowe,

Respectfully informs the public,

THAT he has opened in NEWPORT (R. I.) a *HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT* where every attention will be paid to all who may be disposed to favour him with their custom. He has taken a large and commodious House at the head of *Perry's Wharf*, fronting on Thames-street, where strangers, travellers and constant boarders will find every accommodation which it is in his power to afford. Every attention will ever be paid to the comfort and convenience of his guests, and every favour meet with prompt and sincere acknowledgment

Prime Beef.

FIFTY Barrels prime BEEF, in excellent order for Sale by

RHODES & CAHOONE.

Newport, August 6.

Brandywine Paper.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received, and for sale,

FIFTY Reams BRANDYWINE PAPER, of a quality superior to any ever before for sale in this State.

A L S O,

Thirty Reams Brandywine Letter Paper, and a supply of Burbank's Foolscap, Pot and Letter Paper.

Also, just received,

A FEW more copies of that highly interesting Work, entitled,

MEMOIRS OF THE WAR,

In the Southern Department of the United States.

By HENRY LEE, Lieut. Col. Commandant of the Partizan Legion during the American War.—Embellished with a likeness of Gen. NATHANIEL GREENE of this State—2 vols. 8vo.—The Patriot will be delighted, the Statesman informed, and the Soldier instructed by the perusal of this work, which in every part, bears the ingenuous stamp of a *Patriotic Soldier*, and cannot fail to interest all who desire to understand the causes, and to know the difficulties of our memorable struggle.

Also, A New Critical PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, containing all the words in general use, with their significations accurately explained, and the sound of each syllable clearly expressed. Among which will be found several hundred terms, with their acceptions and derivations, which appear to have been hitherto omitted by the best lexicographers. *Also*, A variety of technical terms of Medicine, Law, Commerce, Arts, and general science.—The whole interspersed with critical and philological observations, and references to the respective authorities.—To which is prefixed Mr. Walker's principles of English pronunciation. A nomenclature of the names of distinguished persons and places of antiquity; comprising a sketch of the mythology, history and biography of the ancients, from the most authentic sources.—A Chronological Table of remarkable occurences, from the earliest ages to the present time; containing whatever is worthy of record as discoveries, inventions, &c. &c.—Compiled from authors of the most approved reputation.—With considerable addition.—*By an American Gentleman.*

May 22, 1813.

William White,

Has for sale,

50 Hhds. best retailing MOLASSES
40 bbls. superfine Philadelphia Flour
10 half-bbls. do. do. Do.
20 barrels Rye Flour.
4 Pipes country Gin.

Newport, August 7.

New Albany.

THIS Town, just laid out with spacious streets, public square, market &c. is situated on the banks of the Ohio River at the crossing place from Louisville to Vincennes, about two miles below the Falls, in the Indiana Territory, affords a beautiful and commodious harbor. The beauty of the prospect is no surpassed by any in the Western Country.—The bank adjoining the river is high and not subject to inundations. At the distance of 660 feet back is a second rise of about 20 feet, from which there is an extensive view up and down the river.—There is a sufficient number of excellent and never failing springs for the supplying of any number of inhabitants. This advantage, together with that of the country around being dry and clear of any stagnant water—being sufficiently distant below the Falls to avoid the fogs, and any noxious exhalement arising therefrom in the warm season; and the wind generally blowing up at that time, are sufficient reasons to induce a belief of the healthiness of the situation. The advantages New-Albany has in point of trade, are perhaps unrivalled by any on the Ohio, as it is immediately below all the danger which boats and ships are subject to in passing over the Falls, and is a convenient situation for a depot for all the exports and imports of a great part of the Territory, and may export and import while the river is low, and the markets good as well as when the water is high.—From the vast quantity of excellent timber, the great abundance of iron ore, within a few miles, and the facility with which hemp is raised, it is presumed that this will be one of the best places in the United States for the building of vessels, as well as the loading them. The erection of a saw mill to go by steam, is contemplated this fall, and a grist and flour mill next summer.

Lots will be Sold at Auction on the fifth Tuesday and Wednesday in November next. The terms of payment will be one-fourth ready money, and the remainder at three annual instalments, to be secured by deed of trust or otherwise.—One fourth part of each payment to be paid into the hands of trustees (to be chosen by the purchasers) until such payments shall amount to Five Thousand Dollars, the interest of which to be applied to the use of Schools in the Town, for the use of its inhabitants forever.

Manufactories of iron, cotton, hemp, wool, &c. are much wanted, as is all kinds of mechanism.

THE PROPRIETORS.

New Albany, July 8th 1813.

FOR SALE,

SIX Hundred wt. of Merino and other WOOL.—Apply to

GEORGE S. HAZARD

Newport, August 12.